RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GLANFORD BRIGG





ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT 1951





General Provision of Health Services.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—
F. J. O. KING, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
(Part Time)

CHIEF SANITARY AND HOUSING INSPECTOR—MALCOLM H. McINTOSH, A.M.I.S.E., M.S.I.A.

SANITARY INSPECTORS—
S. GRIMSHAW.
T. KERR.
G. H. SMITH

Pupils-

J. F. ROBINSON.
(Left this Council, 31th October, 1951).

M. SILVERWOOD.
(On National Service Duties).

CLERKS-

Miss A. WHITE.

E. J. MAPLETHORPE.

Miss J. KITCHEN.

Glanford Brigg Rural District Council.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

53 BRIDGE STREET,

BRIGG.

To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District Council of Glanford Brigg.

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of the Glanford Brigg Rural District during 1951, with a Synopsis of Statistics, both Vital and Sanitary, for the year 1951. Herewith incorporated is the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. M. H. McIntosh, A.M.I.S.E., M.S.I.A.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS J. O. KING.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

The Rural District of Glanford Brigg comprises an area of about 136,595 acres and includes 41 civil parishes. The population at census 1931 was 28,177, in 1934 28,280. The district is bounded on the North and East by the River Humber, and on the South by the Rural Districts of Gainsborough, Caistor and Grimsby, and on the West by the River Trent. To the Glanford Brigg Rural Area was added in 1936, the Winterton Urban Area, 3,818 acres, and Roxby-cum-Risby Urban Area, comprising 4,900 acres. Portion of the Parish of Wrawby was removed from the Rural District (added to Brigg Urban District).

Two parallel ranges of hills cross the District running approximately North and South, they are called the Cliff and the Wolds. The former has an average elevation of 200 feet above datum. It is formed of oolite limestone. The latter running in a South Easterly direction from Barton-on-Humber and South Ferriby, is much wider, with an average width of 8 miles. The formation is chalk. The area West of the Cliff drains into the Trent. The valley between the Cliff and the Wolds is drained by the River Ancholme, which reaches the Humber at Ferriby Sluice. East of the Wolds the streams drain into the Humber. The district is almost entirely agricultural but many of the population work in the adjacent Borough of Scunthorpe, engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel and in the extraction of iron ore from mines and underground workings, many of which are in this Council's district. Other industries are beet sugar manufacture, ship building, artificial manure manufacture, poultry food and cement manufacture, brick making, refining of crude oil, refining of cane sugar, etc.

Area of District in acres	•••	136,595
Population Mid-1939 (Registrar General)	• • •	30,550
Population, 1951 (Registrar General)	•••	32,780
Number of Dwelling Houses (at Dec./51)	•••	9,712
Rateable Value on 31/12/51	•••	£133,690
Sum represented by a Penny rate, 31/12/51	•••	£533

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year 1951.

Live Births—Total 531 (Males 274, Females 257).

Legitimate. Total 496 (Males 252, Females 244).

Illegitimate. Total 36 (Males 14, Females 22).

Still Births—Total 19 (Males 8, Females 11).

Legitimate. Total 17 (Males 7, Females 10).

Illegitimate 2 (Male 1, Female 1).

Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 Births, Live and Still) 35.78.

Birth Rate, 16.20. Corrected Rate, 17.82.

Deaths. Total 368 (Males 203, Females 165).

Death Rate, 11.22. Corrected Rate, 10.88.

Number of Women dying in Childbirth, Nil.

(a) From Sepsis—Nil. (b) Other Causes—Nil).

Deaths of Infants under 1 year. Total 15(Males 10, Females 5).

Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 total births, 30·13.

Deaths from Measles (all ages), Nil.

Deaths from Whooping Cough, Nil.

Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2), Nil.

Deaths from Cancer, 55 (Males 30, Females 25).

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age, 11 (Males 6, Females 5).

Notes on Vital Statistics of the Year 1951.

There is a marked fall in the number of Live Births. This year there were 531 compared with 601 in 1950. This, I believe, was universal throughout the country. The local Birth Rate was 17.82 (corrected).

Deaths were nearly the same as in 1950 and the corrected Death Rate was 10.88.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year was lower than in 1950, as were Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age.

Deaths from Cancer in 1951 were 55 as compared with 47 in 1950.

Deaths from Heart Disease numbered 103, a slight decrease over 1950.

No Deaths occured from Poliomyelitis.

Deaths from Tuberculosis numbered 4 (Males 3, Females 1).

On the whole the Vital Statistics are satisfactory.

Notification of Infectious Diseases.

The following Diseases are notifiable in the Glanford Brigg Rural District:—

Smallpox

Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina)

Chickenpox

Puerperal Pyrexia Continued Fever

Relapsing Fever

Cholera

Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)

Erysipelas

Enteric (Typhoid Fever)

Measles

Whooping Cough

Paratyphoid Fever

Cerebro Spinal Fever

Acute Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis) & Polioencephalitis

Ophthalmia Neonatorum (Notifiable to County M.O.)

Acute Primary Pneumonia

Dysentery

Trench Fever

Malaria

Encephelitis Lethargica

Typhus Fever

Food Poisoning (1951)

Ambulance Facilities.

With the advent of the National Insurance Act, 1948, the Lindsey County Council became the responsible authority for Ambulance Services. They subsidised a scheme for a service to cover the County with a main station at Scunthorpe and sub-stations at Boston and Cleethorpes and Market Rasen. This gave no sub-station to Glanford Brigg Rural District or Brigg Urban District. A deputation of officers of both Councils attended at Lincoln to put their case before the County Council and the Chief Ambulance Officer of the Ministry of Health. It was pointed out that it was difficult to service the large area of the Glanford Brigg Rural District—population 30,000—from Scunthorpe, particularly in foggy weather or on ice bound roads, and Medical Practitioners in Brigg were concerned that the Brigg Hospital, in frequent use, should not have an Ambulance near at hand. The County Council did not agree, and pleaded that there was a shortage of Ambulances and that service from Scunthorpe was sufficient. This opinion was strongly contested by Medical Practitioners from Brigg and District, including your Medical Officer of Health. In my opinion this view is still the correct one, and while admitting that a good service is being provided at present, considering the distances, I consider that there should be a sub-station at Brigg to avoid delay in urgent cases and to facilitate the work of the Local Hospital.

Precautions taken on occurrence of a case of Infectious Disease.

The case is visited by the Sanitary Inspector or Medical Officer. In the case of Enteric Fever, Smallpox, Encephalitis, Poliomyelitis, or Cerebro Spinal Fever by both Officials.

The Inspector renders on the day of his visit a report on the circumstances of the case, and the efficiency of isolation.

A written questionnaire as to inmates of the house, source of infection, etc., is thus perused by the Medical Officer of Health at the earliest possible opportunity. The case is removed to an Isolation Hospital where considered expedient.

Where the case is isolated at home, instructions and liquid disinfectant are given to those nursing the patient, and a card is left for the Medical Attendant to complete when disinfection may safely be carried out.

In particular cases, infected bedding or mattresses are destroyed, and compensation is paid after consideration of the merits of the case by the Sanitary Committee of the Rural District Council. It is essential that no bedding should be destroyed until inspected by an Official of the Council, or in exceptionally urgent circumstances a qualified Medical Practitioner who can testify as to its condition.

General Provision of Health Services Hospital Accommodation.

The following is a summary of the principal Hospitals and Institutions serving the area Sheffield Regional Hospital Board:—

(a) General Voluntary Hospitals.

Grimsby and District Hospital Lincoln County Hospital Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital Louth and District Hospital Boston Hospital John Coupland Hospital, Gainsborough Alexandra Hospital, Woodhall Spa (b) Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

Institution

Laceby Small Pox Hospital Brumby Isolation Hospital Grimsby Corporation Hospital

(c) Accommodation for the Treatment of Tuberculosis.

Institution

Provided by

Branston Hall Sanatorium
Brumby Isolation Hospital
Grimsby Corporation Hospital

Grimsby Borough Council

(d) Maternity Homes.

Institution

Cleethorpes Maternity Home Scunthorpe Maternity Home Gainsborough Maternity Home Glanford Hospital, Brigg

(e) Accommodation provided by the County Council in connection with National Assistance Hostels for the treatment of the sick poor.

Hostel				1	No. of beds
Gainsborough	•••	•••	•••	•••	65
Spilsby		•••	•••		64

(f) General Public Health Hospitals.

Institution				No. of bed
Brigg Glanford Hospital			•••	83
Louth County Hospital	•••	•••		210

(g) Mental Hospital.

Institution

Provided by

Bracebridge Heath Hospital (No. of Beds available—1306)

Lindsey and Holland County Councils and Lincoln and Grimsby Corporations

(h) Mental Defective Institutions.

Institution

Provided by

Harmston Hall Colony

Lincolnshire Joint Board for the Mentally Defective

Caistor Institution for Defectives

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Diphtheria Immunization.

This practice has reduced Deaths and the number of notifications in the Country as a whole as follows:—

Year	Notifications	Deaths
1944	23,199	934
1945	18,596	722
1946	11,986	472
1947	5,609	244
1948	3,57 5	156
1949	1,890	84
1950	962	49
1951	699	34

These results are of great credit to Local Authorities but the will continue ONLY IF THE PRESENT LEVEL OF IMMUNIZATION IS MAINTAINED—DIPHTHERIA IS AS DEADLY AS EVER.

Target.

It is expedient that 75 per cent. of Babies are immunized **before** their FIRST birthday. In 1951 it is estimated that only 28 per cent. of those children were immunized before their attaining one year of age

For older children BOOSTING DOSES are necessary on commencing school or earlier.

In the following tables details are given of Immunizations and Vaccinations carried out in the Council's district.

Diphtheria Immunizations.		Under five years of age at 31/12/51	Between five and fourteen years of age at 31/12/51	Boosting Doses
	1951	347	54	403
	1950	287	125	459

		Under 1	1-4	5—14	or over	Total
Vaccinations	1051	33	57	5	11	106
Re-vaccinations	1951	Nil	Nil	2	15	17

General Remarks on the Health and Welfare of the Rural District during 1927 to 1951.

9

Total cases notified by Medical Practitioners and excluding Measles and Whooping Cough:—

Year	1927	•••	•••	307
	1928	•••	•••	315
	1929	•••		235
	1930		• • •	301
	1931			308
	1932	•••	•••	285
	1933		• • •	294
	1934		•••	203
	1935	•••	•••	226
	1936		•••	260
	1937		•••	205
	1938		• • •	240
	1939		•••	185
	1940			235
	1941			267
	1942		•••	314
	1943		•••	257
	1944		•••	209
	1945		•••	128
	1946		•	104
	1947			114
	1948		•••	257
	1949		•••	99
	1950			74
	1951		•••	132

Notification of Major Infectious Diseases during the Years 1941 to 1951.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Scarlet Fever	67	53	62	100	82	47	39	33	11	45	32
Smallpox	-	_	_	_	—	_	_	-	1		_
Diphtheria	33	14	7	14	8	15	4	12	3	2	1
Enteric (Typhoid)	2	_	2		1	1	_		_		-
Pneumonia	25	43	29	25	20	29	12	17	12	14	27
Pueperal Fever	_	_		_			1	1	1		1
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	4	3	2		3	1	1	consta	1	
Erysipelas	9	8	15	11	10	8	2	7	10	6	5
*Whooping Cough	14	162	82	120	115	76	38	173	88	103	91
*Measles	758	177	215	417	82	486	182	595	154	291	457
*Chickenpox	-	-	_			_	50	186	55	60	41
Poliomyelitis	-		-			_	_		_	6	1

* Not Major.

Notifications of Infectious Diseases during the year 1951.

	Under 1 yr.	1-2	3-4	5–9	10-14	15-24	25-45	46-64	65 and over	Total
Scarlet Fever	1	6	8	13	3	1	_			32
Whooping Cough	6	24	30	28	2	1	_	<u> </u>	1-	91
Measles	16	83	128	212	10	4	4	l —	-	457
Poliomyelitis	I —		—		1	 —	—			1
Pneumonia	I —	-	1	5		9		8	14	27
Erysipelas	<u> </u>		1	l —-		_		2	2	5
Chicken Pox	Ī—	<u> </u>	3	28	10	I —	I —	I —		41
Puerperal Pyrexia	1—	I —	—	—		1		Ī—	1—	1
Mumps	<u> </u>		 —	_	—		l —	I —		Nil
Diphtheria	<u> — </u>	Ī	1						1—	1
Dysentery			7	6	1 1	6	I —	1	1-	21
Meningitis	1	-		1 —	-	1		I —		1 2
Food Poisoning	-		I —			1—	I —	1	I—	1

Notes on the Incidence of Infectious Diseases, 1951.

There were 32 cases of Scarlet Fever scattered over the following Parishes:—Barnetby, Broughton, Wrawby, Bottesford, Elsham and Worlaby. The type was mild and nothing approaching an epidemic occured in any of the areas. Considerable alarm was caused in two parishes that had had epidemics previously and doubt was cast on the efficiency of Terminal Disinfection. There was, however, no connection between these cases and previous epidemics.

Twenty one cases of Dysentery occured. All but one in the western half of the district, in Messingham, Bottesford, East Butterwick, Broughton and Winterton areas. Admittedly there was considerable movement of people living in camps within the district whose sanitary condition was sub-standard.

One case of Food Poisoning was notified but not confirmed.

There was one case of Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis.

A total of 457 cases of Measles occurred. It was epidemic at Barrow, New Holland, North Killingholme, Bottesford, Winterton, Broughton and Wrawby.

There was 91 cases of Whooping Cough.

On the whole, the year 1951 must be regarded as healthy.

It is pleasing to record that parents are offering less opposition to Isolation in Infectious Disease Hospitals.

Particulars of New Cases of Tuberculosis and Mortality in Glanford Brigg Rural District during 1951.

	New Cases Respiratory	New Cases Other T.B.	Deaths (in district per year) Respiratory Non-Respiratory
Age Period	M. F.	M. F.	M. F. M. F.
Under 1 year	— —	— —	
1—5 years			
5-10 ,,			
10—15 ,,	1 1		
15—25 ,,	5 2	manner	commun. Strikelide delektrine desimine
25—35 ,,	2 1	Minuselle. Militario	- Germania
35—45 ,,	<u> </u>		1 1 - 1
45—55 ,,	4 —		1 — — —
55-65 ,,			
65-70 ,,	1 —		
Totals	13 5	ambrene transact	2 1 — 1

Deaths.

Pulmonary (Males)	2	Non-Pulmonary (Males)	Nil
Pulmonary (Females)	1	Non-Pulmonary (Females)	1

Isolation of Infectious Diseases.

Until 3 weeks after evening temperature normal.
4 weeks, or until discharges are over.
4 weeks Negative Culture and absence of Discharges.
4 weeks.
6 weeks or less if whoop has ceased.
15 days from onset if health restored.
5 weeks from onset.
Till last crust has separated.
Subject to negative culture of fæces.
7 days from onset.
Till last crust has separated.
1 week after subsidence of swelling.

Admission of Cases to Hospital.

Admission of cases to Hospital is by direct application to the Hospital, or to a Bed Bureau situated at the Grimsby and District Hospital.

In infectious cases, however, it is desirable that admission should be through or with the knowledge of the Local District Medical Officer of Health, who is responsible for prevention of spread and disinfection, and who has to record the incidence of disease daily in his District to the Ministry of Health and the County Medical Officer.

Smallpox Hospital.

To be used if required by the Hospital Management Committee for the Glanford Brigg Area, this is Grimsby Isolation Hospital, Laceby Hospital Annexe. Medical Superintendent, Dr. J. A. Kerr, Tel. Grimsby 7234. Secretary of Hospital Management Committee concerned is H. B. Coates, Esq., M.B.E., 13 Queens Parade, Grimsby, Tel. Grimsby 554578.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

The new powers and duties under Section 47 of the above Act have been kept in mind and towards the end of the year it was necessary to report one case to the Council's Public Health Committee. The formal procedure was carried out and the lady was eventually removed for a short period to a hostel.

The type of cases provided for, under the Section, have always been difficult to deal with, and it is contemplated that the full powers under the Act will only be used in extremely bad cases. In many cases Local Authorities are reluctant to use the powers, and will only do so when all other efforts have been unsuccessful. The procedure under the Act is of course useful in the extreme cases, but is somewhat slow and tedious, but in my opinion can be simplified.

Food Poisoning.

During the year 1951 there were no epidemics or isolated cases of illness which could be attributed to food poisoning.

Foods Section.

(a) Milk Supply.

Under the revised arrangements due to the operation of the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, it is found that the duties of the Council's officers can be carried out smoothly and with full co-operation with the officers of the other Department concerned.

Our own work relating to the registration of Distributors and Dealers is being maintained satisfactorily and there is evidence of an up-grading in the standard of the milk supply for the whole district.

(b) Meat.

There are no Ministry of Food slaughter houses in the Council's district, but an arrangement has been made with a neighbouring Local Authority to assist their officers at the Public Abattoir during the holiday periods and during other exceptional circumstances.

Each winter, during the domestic pig killing season, the services of the Meat Inspectors are available on request to give advice in cases of doubt. It is, of course, understood that there is no obligation on the part of this Council to inspect such meat and, furthermore, the pig keepers themselves are under no obligation to take heed of the advice given by the officers.

It is highly satisfactory to report that our advice is always taken and appreciated

Report of work done by Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1951.

Tot	al N	umb	er of New Houses erected during the year.	
	(A)	By	the Local Authority: (a) Temporary (b) Permanent	90
	(B)	Bv	other Local Authorities	-
			other Bodies or Persons	23
1.	Insp	pecti	on of Dwelling Houses during the year.	
	(A)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses	
			inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	166
		(b)	Number of Inspections made for the	100
		\ -/	purpose	272
	(B)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (A) above) which were	
		(b)	inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 Number of inspections made for the	50
			purpose	62
	(C)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in	
			a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	15
	(D)		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding subhead) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	85
2.	Ren of F	nedy Form	of Defects during the year without service	
			Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authorities or their	
			Officers	70
3.	Act	ion t	under Statutory Powers during the year	
	(A)		ceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 36 of Housing Act, 1936:—	
		(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring	
		(b)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:—	
			(i) by Owners (ii) by Local Authority in default of	
			Owners	_

(B)	Pro	ceedings under Public Health Acts:-	
	(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring	
	(b)	defects to be remedied Number of dwelling houses in which	
		defects were remedied after service of	
		formal notices:— (i) by Owners	
		(ii) by Local Authority in default of	
(C)	Dua	Owners	_
(C)	Hou	oceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the using Act, 1936:—	
	(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	9
	(b)	Number of dwelling houses demolished	5
		in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
	(c)	Number of dwelling houses subject to undertakings	3
(D)	Duo	oceedings under Section 12 of the Housing	O
(D)		, 1936:—	
	(a)		
		underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	
	(b)	Number of separate tenements or under-	
		ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement	
		or room having been rendered fit	_
(E)	Pro	oceedings under Sections 25 and 26:-	
	1 1	Number of Clearance Orders made	
	(b)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance thereof	
		Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.	
(A)	(a)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	Not known
	(b)	Number of families dwelling therein	Not known
	(c)	Number of persons dwelling therein	Not known
(B)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	2
(C)	(a)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved	
	(b)	during the year	1
	(D)	cases	2
(D)		Number of houses again overcrowded	
		after being previously relieved	

Common Lodging Houses.	
Numbered registered under Byelaws	
Number of inspections made	
Number of contraventions of Byelaws	
Number of contraventions remedied	–
Hostels.	
Number of inspections made	11
Number of irregularities	7
Number of irregularities remedied	··· /
Canal Boats used as Dwelling-Houses.	
Number registered under Acts	
Number of inspections	
Number of contraventions of Regulations	
Number of contraventions remedied	
Movable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, &c.	
Number of inspections during year	50
Number of nuisances therefrom abated	
Number removed from district	
Number of applications for licences granted	25
Bakehouses.	
	,
Number in district	4
Number of Underground Bakehouses	
Number of inspections	33
Contraventions of Factory Acts	5
Defects remedied Contraventions of Food and Drugs Act	
Number of Notices served	
Slaughter Houses.	
Number on Register	
Number of inspections	
Contraventions of Byelaws	
Defects remedied	
Milk and Dairies.	
Number of Distributors on Register	34
Number of Distributors on Register Number of Dairies other than Dairy Farms	
D : 1	4
Number of Inspections	66
Number of Contraventions of Regulations	2
Number of Contraventions of Regulati	
Remedied	2
Number of Dealers' Licences Issued	34
Number of Dealers' Supplementary Licences I	
Number of Samples taken	
Number of Samples found unsatisfactory	<u></u>

Unsound Food.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Gardada Inapocida ana Conacinina.									
	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs					
Number killed (if known)										
Number inspected										
All diseases except Tuberculosis.										
Whole carcases condemned										
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned										
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis				, /	_					
Tuberculosis only.			7							
Whole carcases condemned										
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1 /									
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis										

Food Inspected and Condemned.

The Council's Inspectors were called in on various occasions, in addition to their normal routine inspection work. Condemnation Notes were given for sundry items, mainly relating to tinned foods, set out as follows:—

Tinned Ham ... 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 3 lbs. Luncheon Meat ... 18 x 4 lbs. tins.

Dried Currants ... 50 lbs.

Salmon ... 2 x 1 lb. tins.

 Sardines
 ...
 2 tins.

 Frozen Egg
 ...
 42 lbs.

 Danish Tongue
 ...
 1 tin.

 Ham
 ...
 1 qr. 3 lbs.

Public	Health Act, 1936 (Sec. 89).		
Νu	mber of Inns, Refreshment Houses, etc., vi	sited	55
Nυ	mber of defects found		9
Νυ	mber of defects remedied	•••	12
Food a	nd Drugs Act, 1938.		
1.	Food Preparation other than Ice-cream.		
	Number of premises registered		22
	Number of inspections		45
	Number of irregularities found		ante
	Number of irregularities remedied		
2.	Ice-cream.		
	Number of premises registered		58
	Number of premises refused registration	•••	
	Number of inspections	•••	46
	Number of irregularities found	•••	
	Number of Samples taken:— (a) Satisfactory		
	(b) Unsatisfactory	•••	- 100@mg/
	(b) Chathardealy	•••	
Offensi	ve Trades.		
Nu	mber of premises in district		1
	mber of inspections	•••	14
Co	ntravention of Bye-laws	• • •	5
Со	ntraventions remedied	•••	4
Shops	Act, 1950.		
_	mber of shops inspected		115
	mber of defects found	•••	15
	mber of defects remedied	•••	14
Water	Supply.		
W	ells.		
	New sunk		
	Cleansed, repaired		4
	Closed as polluted		5
Pu	blic Supply.		
	Percentage of houses supplied		65%
	Area supplied	• • •	80%
	New cisterns provided		
	Cisterns cleansed, repaired, covered, etc.		_

Number of samples obtained for analysis.		
(a) from wells	•••	8
(b) from public supply		13
Any insufficiency and where	•••	None
Number of visits made	•••	98
Public Health Act, 1936 (Sec. 58).		
Number of inspections relating to dangerous st	tructu	res 19
Number removed		1
Number made safe	•••	4
Drainage and Sewerage.		
Number of visits made	•••	1534
Closets.		
Number of houses with privy vaults in dis	haint	60
Number of houses with pail closets in dis		64%
		approx.
Number of pail closets substituted for p	rivy	
Number of pail closets repaired		
Number of water closets substituted for	dry	
receptacles		56
Number of houses with water closets in dis	trict	36%
Number of water closets repaired	•••	12
Number of notices served	•••	
Drains.		
Drains examined, tested, exposed, etc.	•••	98
Drains unstopped, repaired, trapped, etc.	•••	65
Waste pipes, rain water pipes, disconnec	eted,	
repaired	•••	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
New soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed	•••	
Drains reconstructed	•••	13
Number of notices served	•••	2
Sewers.		
New lengths of sewer laid	•••	8
Numbers of open sewers cleansed	•••	34
Lengths of open sewers cleansed	9750	0 yards

Tanks, Filter Beds, &c.		
Alterations to sewage disposal works		8
Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works	or	
complaints as to smells	•••	
The Sewage Works at Winters are insufficient and overloaded		
Cesspools.		
Cesspools rendered impervious		
Cesspools emptied, cleansed, etc.		54
Cesspools abolished		
Disinfection.		
Rooms disinfected:—		
(a) Ordinary infectious disease		55
(b) Tuberculosis		
Rooms stripped and cleansed		
Articles disinfected or destroyed:	•••	
(a) Ordinary infectious disease		
(b) Tuberculosis	•••	
(b) Tabel culosis	•••	
House Refuse.		
Number of visits made		154
Number of covered ashpits		
Number of uncovered ashpits	• • •	11
Number of bins substituted for ashpits		-
Number of houses using bins	• • •	95%
Is refuse removed by householder or by pub		
scavenger?	• • •	Direct Labour
How frequently is refuse removed from each hou	ise	Fortnightly
Number of complaints of non-removal	•••	52
Methods of final disposal		Tipping
Are existing arrangements for refuse remo satisfactory	vai	Yes
NOTE: The Scavenging Scheme also includes	the	weekla
emptying of Pail Closets in every Parish.	0166	acconty
Nuisances.		
Total number of nuisances during year:		
(1) Abated as a result of informal action	by	
Sanitary Inspector		92
(2) Reported to Council:—		
Statutory notice issued		2
Statutory notice not issued		5

Details of Nuisances Abated.

	After Informal Intimation	After Statutory Notice
Smoke	2	_
Accumulation of refuse	15	_
Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant		
water	8	_
Fowls, pigs and other animals	12	
Dampness	13	_
Yards repayed or repaired	3	_
Other Nuisances	37	2

Rats and Mice Destruction.

Number of Rodent Operatives employed (Part year only)	1
Number of Premises treated:—	
(a) dwelling houses	3
(b) other premises	26
Are there any serious reservoirs of rats in district?	Nil

Housing.

At the end of the year under review the Council had provided 268 permanent post-war houses and there were signs that the house building programme would be speeded up.

Now that the waiting lists are gradually being decreased and the arrears overcome, it is possible to give close attention to the small groups of unfit property in various parts of the district. Although very serious consideration must be given before demolition takes place, there are many cases where it is unwise and unfair to allow owners to prolong the life of property which has already outlived its usefulness. In particular your Officers will, in future, take steps to deal with unfit property in cases where the tenants have been re-housed. It has been found that a few months residence in a really bad house can be used as a stepping stone in obtaining new accommodation.

This, of course, is undesirable and your Officers have been instructed to carry out the necessary procedure that unfit property is brought to the notice of the Committee.

Scavenging.

Under this heading in the Annual Report for 1950, I expressed the view that the Council's Direct Labour Scavenging Service had increased so rapidly since the end of the war that the method of carrying out the work was due for review.

One of the pitfalls of standardisation of vehicles and methods is that it becomes so easy to get into a groove and to become blind and oblivious to improvements in both vehicles and methods.

At the present time the Council maintain eight full-time Direct Labour Scavenging vehicles, but towards the end of the year a careful count of the work done by each vehicle was carried out, unknown to the men, and it quickly became apparent that, although the service provided was satisfactory, economies could be made by the use of a smaller number of larger vehicles.

After giving full details of our investigations and a report on a demonstration of the proposed vehicle, authorisation was given by the Council to purchase two large capacity self-trimming Refuse Vehicles.

Delivery is not expected until the early part of 1952 and, in the meantime, the work of emptying the dustbins fortnightly and the pails weekly in the built up areas of each Parish, is proceeding.

The Council's workmen make approximately 12,000 calls every week and, generally speaking, the work proceeds quite smoothly. The house refuse collection scheme will, of course, grow because of the increasing number of new houses, but we are at the peak of the nightsoil collection as it is obvious this work will gradually decrease owing to the operation of the new Sewerage Schemes now in course of construction.

The vehicles are maintained by the Council's own Foreman Mechanic in a fully equipped garage, and it is satisfactory to note that a breakdown on the road and the consequent loss of time is a rare occurrence.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The work of providing new sewers and Sewage Disposal Works at Kirton-in-Lindsey and Barnetby is proceeding rapidly, but it will still be many months before full use can be made of the schemes.

The Ministry's Inquiry regarding the Gunness Sewerage Scheme was held in October, 1948, but at the time of writing this report no authorisation to commence work has been received.

The Ministry's Inquiry in respect of a Sewerage Scheme at Scawby was also held in 1948, but the need for a new Sewerage Scheme for this Parish was considered to be less urgent and the proposal was, therefore, deferred. We have recently received intimation from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government that the Parish of Scawby is to be re-submitted as a Joint Scheme with Hibaldstow and Scawby Brook. The date for holding this Inquiry has not yet been fixed.

In July, 1950, an Inquiry was held into our proposals for a new Sewerage Scheme with a direct outfall into the Humber for the Parishes of Roxby and Winterton, with accommodation at the outfall to include the Parish of Winteringham at a later date.

The Public Health Committee and the Council consider this particular scheme to be extremely urgent and definitely in the interests of Public Health. There are serious instances of flooding of streets and houses with sewage and the existing Sewerage Disposal Works are entirely inadequate.

It is to be hoped a favourable decision will be given to our application, or at least, approval to some modified scheme to enable us to abate the flooding and to abandon the Works.

In April, 1951, the Joint Sewerage Scheme for Messingham, Bottesford, and part of the Borough of Scunthorpe, was discussed at the Public Inquiry and there does not appear to be any doubt whatever that housing progress will be held up in the rapidly growing Borough unless an approval to this Joint Scheme is quickly forthcoming.

As will be seen from another part of this Report, a good deal of time and money is spent each year in cleansing and maintaining considerable lengths of open sewer ditches in various parts of the district. This is a most unsatisfactory job as, in many cases, the sewer ditches are just as offensive immediately after the cleansing work.

There is no doubt that many more Parishes require proper sewers and Sewage Disposal Works, and the need has become particularly noticeable in certain parishes which have recently received a Main Water Supply.

Water Supplies.

The Council obtain water from the North Lindsey Water Board and distribute this water through their own mains to the various villages. During the year excellent progress was made in the laying of new water mains, and the details are set out below:—

Contract 4.—The work of this contract commenced in October, 1950, and good progress was made. During the year under review mains were laid in Burnham, Thornton Curtis, East Halton, North Killingholme, South Killingholme, and Wootton. When this Contract is completed the lengths of the mains will be as follows:—

2,400 yards of 9" 2,720 ,, ,, 7" 18,550 ,, ,, 6" 13,450 ,, ,, 3"

Contract 5.—This Contract will provide mains water in Elsham, Worlaby, Bonby, Saxby, Horkstow and South Ferriby. At the time of this Report going to press the work was in progress at Saxby, Ferriby and Elsham.

Contract 6.—The work of providing the Reservoir at Elsham with 150,000 gallons capacity proceeded during the year and was practically completed by December.

Contract 7.—This Contract includes many short agricultural extensions from the Council's pre-war and postwar water schemes.

The Council are now much nearer realising their Postwar ambition of providing a main water supply to every village in the area and it is hoped in my next Annual Report to give further information of the completion of our Water Schemes.

Water Supply.

Parish			No. of House	No. of Houses es with Main Water Supply
Alkborough			132	127
Appleby	•••	•••	212	157
Barnetby	• • •	•••	422	277
Barrow-upon-Humb	···	•••	922	346
Bonby	CI	•••	101	340
Bottesford	• • •	•••	388	355
	•••	• • •	749	649
Broughton	•••	•••		169
Burringham Purton on Stathon	•••	• • •	181	384
Burton on Stather		• • •	410	~ ~ ~
Cadney cum Howsh	am	•••	133	96
Croxton	• • •	• • •	25	18
East Butterwick	• • •	• • •	73	69
East Halton	•••	• • •	189	55
Elsham	•••	• • •	141	40
Flixborough	• • •	• • •	102	87
Goxhill	•••	• • •	429	298
Gunness	• • •	• • •	210	203
Hibaldstow	• • •	• • •	319	220
Holme		•••	42	20
Horkstow	•••		49	-
Kirmington	• • •		103	89
Kirton in Lindsey	• • •		556	497
Manton	•••		46	16
Melton Ross	•••		67	47
Messingham	•••		376	299
North Killingholme			109	76
Redbourne			133	94
Roxby		•••	122	114
Saxby	•••	•••	63	-
Scawby cum Sturtor			336	245
South Ferriby		•••	224	
South Killingholme			257	90
Thornton Curtis		•••	122	61
Ulceby	•••	•••	267	
West Halton			81	68
Whitton	•••	• • •	51	47
Winteringham	• • •	• • •	238	222
Winteringuam	• • •	• • •	824	789
	•••	•••	133	90
Wootton	• • •	• • •		90
Worlaby	•••	• • •	129	
Wrawby	•••	• • •	246	154
			9,712	6,568
			0,114	0,000

Causes of Death in Glanford Brigg Rural District, 1951.

Comment Double	24	77
Causes of Death Pulmonary Tuberculosis	м. 2	F.
Other Forms Tuberculosis	2	1
	***	-
Syphillis	1	0
Diphtheria	0	0
Whooping Cough Scarlet Fever	0	0
	0	0
C. S. Meningitis	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0
Measles	0	0
Other Infectious Disease	0	0
Cancer (Stomach)	8	2
Cancer Lung)	4	0
Cancer (Breast)	0	5
Cancer (Uterus)	0	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	18	16
Leukaemia	0	1
Diabetes	1	4
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	25	32
Coronary Disease	18	7
Hyper Tension with Heart Dise		1
Other Heart Diseases	38	43
Other Circulatory Disease	11	5
Influenza	5	10
Pneumonia	8	5
Bronchitis	14	3
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	2
Ulcer (Stomach and Duodenum	ı) 0	0
Gastro Enteritis	0	0
Nephritis	3	3
Enlarged Prostate	4	Θ
Pregnancy and Child Birth	0	1
Congenital Malformations	2	3
Other Defined Diseases	23	14
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	0
Other Accidents	7	3
Suicide	1	1
Homocide and Operations of W	'ar 0	0
All Causes	203	165

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

	Premises	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Inspec-	Number o Written notices (5)	Occ'pr's	
(i)	Factories in which Sections, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	9	13	6	_	1
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	88	70	15	_	2
(iii)	Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	8	3		1	3
	TOTAL		105	86	21	_	

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

		Number of cases in which defects were found				No of	
Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Found	Reme- died (4)	То	By H.M. Insp. (6)	cases in which Prose-cutions were instituted (7)	M/c line No. (8)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	. 4	5	5		_		4
Overcrowding (S.2)	. 5						5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	. 6						6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	. 7						7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	. 8						8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) insufficient	. 9	2	2			desenta	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	. 10	10	10				10
(c) Not separate for sexes	. 11						11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)		4	4	_	_		12
TOTAL	60	21	21				60





